The Commissioner shall disseminate information to prospective adoptive families as to the availability of adoptable children and of the existence of aid to adoptive families under this section.

"(i) All rules and regulations adopted by the Commissioner pursuant to this section shall be published in the District of Columbia Register as required by section 6 of the District of Columbia Administrative Procedures Act (D.C. Code, sec. 1–1505)."

(b) Section 14 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 3–117) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. The Commissioner shall have full power to—

"(1) accept for care, custody, and guardianship dependent or neglected children whose custody or parental control has been transferred to the Commissioner, and to provide for the care and support of such children during their minority or during the term of their commitment, including the initiation of adoption proceedings and the provision of subsidy in appropriate cases under section 12 of this Act (D.C. Code, sec. 3–115);

"(2) with respect to all children accepted by him for care, place them in private families either without expense or with reimbursement for the cost of care, or in appropriate cases to place them in private families under an adoption subsidy agreement concluded under section 12 of this Act (D.C. Code, sec. 3–115) or to place them in institutions willing to receive them either without expense or with reimbursement for the cost of care; and

"(3) consent to arrange for or initiate court proceedings for the adoption of all children committed to the care of the Commissioner whose parents have been permanently deprived of custody by court order, or whose parents have relinquished a child to the Commissioner or to a licensed child-placing agency which has transferred the relinquishment to the Commissioner under section 6 of the Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes', approved April 22, 1944 (D.C. Code, sec. 32–786)."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 307(b)(1)(D) of title 16 of the District of Columbia Code is amended by inserting immediately after "should have knowledge" the following: ", including the existence and terms of a tentative adoption subsidy agreement entered into prior to the filing of the adoption petition under section 12 of the Act of March 16, 1926 D.C. Code, sec. 3–115)".

(b) Section 309 (b) of title 16 of the District of Columbia Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In determining whether the petitioner will be able to give the prospective adoptee a proper home and education, the court shall give due consideration to any assurance by the Commissioner that he will provide or contribute funds for the necessary maintenance or medical care of the prospective adoptee under an adoption subsidy agreement under section 12 of the Act of March 16, 1926 (D.C. Code, sec. 3–115).".

By Mr. FONG:

S. 1987. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain contributions to organizations providing services to the community. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, the bill which I introduce to amend the Internal Revenue Code would permit a taxpayer to take a tax deduction for contributions of up to $200 made to nonprofit organizations providing services to the community.

Under the present provisions of the tax law, "charitable contributions" can be made only to five categories of recipients. These are: First, governments in the United States or its possessions, if the gift is made exclusively for public purposes; second, nonprofit corporations, trusts, community chests, funds or foundations incorporated in the United States or its possessions, exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, and no substantial part of whose activities is carrying on propaganda or influencing legislation; third, nonprofit war veterans organizations; fourth, individual contributions to domestic lodges, if used for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or education purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; and fifth, nonprofit cemetery companies or corporations.

This provision does not permit the deduction for tax purposes of contributions to such worthwhile activities as those of the community little league team or the community baseball team, or the community swimming team or for community festivals, parades, or other such worthwhile community activities.

Especially in these times, when it is necessary to channel the energies of the community, from its youth to its senior citizens, into worthwhile outlets, contributions from individuals, foundations, and corporations to support these activities should be encouraged to the utmost. Making such contributions deductible for tax purposes as "charitable contributions" would greatly enhance the giving to support such community activities.

So as to prevent a taxpayer taking a double deduction for such contribution, my bill excepts contributions which may be taken as a trade or business expense or which are deductible under the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as charitable deductions.

Also, so as to assure the contribution will not in any way enure to the benefit of the donor, my bill provides that the contribution may not be made as a condition of receiving services provided by the donee or by reason of which the donor is entitled to receive such services.

Furthermore, since the amounts needed for most community activities are not too great because of the participation of the people of the community, my bill limits the contribution to each such activity to $200, a most modest sum.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to give this bill its prompt and careful consideration, and at this time ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1987

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to itemized deductions) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 189. Contributions to community service organizations.

"(a) General Rule.—There shall be allowed as a deduction the amount of contributions made during the taxable year to nonprofit organizations, whether permanent or temporary, for use by such organizations in providing services to the communities in which they operate.

"(b) Limitations and Exceptions.—

"(1) $200 per organization.—Deductions shall be allowed under subsection (a) for contributions made during the taxable year to any organization only to the extent the amount of such contributions does not exceed $200.

"(2) Certain contributions excepted.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any contribution which—

"(A) is allowable as a deduction under section 162 (relating to trade or business expenses),

"(B) is a charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c)), or

"(C) is made as a condition of receiving services provided by the donee or by reason of which the donor is entitled to receive such services."

(b) The table of sections for such part VI is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 189. Contributions to community service organizations."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act, but only with respect to contributions made after such date.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. JACKSON):

S. 1988. A bill to extend on an interim basis the jurisdiction of the United States over certain ocean areas and fish in order to protect the domestic fishing industry, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, as most of my colleagues in the Senate know, I have long been a supporter of a strong and healthy domestic fishing industry. The Commerce Committee, which I have the privilege to chair, has been the architect over the past several years of a number of important pieces of legislation designed to breathe some life into our declining fishing industry. Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, which recently passed the Senate without a single dissenting vote and which, when adopted by the House, would express a national policy in support of the domestic fishing industry, is the most recent example of the committee's deep concern about the future of America's fishermen and the resources they seek to catch.

In discussing Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, many members of the committee, including myself, raised and debated the dual questions of whether effective and timely steps were being taken internationally to reduce fishing pressure on the threatened stocks of fish and whether international arrangements had, to date, advanced the cause of rational fishery management and conservation. The consensus was that it had not been done, on both questions. Consequently, an amendment was adopted emphasizing the committee's alarm about our rapidly deteriorating resources. Another amend-

ment was adopted which, in unequivocal terms, demonstrated the committee's willingness to discuss and, if necessary, legislate interim measures designed to protect our living ocean resources prior to effective international agreement in the Law of the Sea negotiations now underway.

Mr. President, I believe that the time is now ripe for the Senate's consideration of an interim measure. Today, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to extend, on an interim basis only, the U.S. contiguous fishery zone from 12 to 200 nautical miles from our coast. The bill also provides special protection for anadromous species of fish which are hatched in this country and then migrate out into the high seas before returning to spawn in the streams of their origin.

As you will recall, I sponsored and actively supported a bill to create a 9-mile contiguous zone which became law just 7 years ago. Although this law has been extremely helpful to both our Atlantic and Pacific fisheries, it has simply not been enough. I said then that it would not be enough but I was hopeful that a viable conservation regime might be forthcoming on a worldwide basis. Regrettably, this has not occurred. Many foreign fishing nations still hunt fish, when we should all be joining together to farm them. Warnings of continued depletion from our fishery scientists are now more frequent and are cast in more urgent tones, but are still ignored by foreign nations fishing near our shores. The statistics which I am including with this statement describe better than I can this dangerous trend of overfishing.

While the world is debating conservation, management, and perhaps uppermost, who gets the fish, a number of our own adjacent resources are going the way of the California sardine. Although we hear cited most often as an example of Pacific Ocean perch off Oregon and Washington and the haddock of the Northwest Atlantic, National Marine Fisheries Service scientists and international scientific bodies concerned with fisheries management have, for biological reasons, recommended reduced levels of exploitation of a number of high value species such as Atlantic herring, yellowtail flounder, cod, Pacific halibut, Bering Sea groundfish and Atlantic mackeral. While we are discussing an orderly management and harvest regime at the United Nations, massive foreign fishing fleets, utilizing the "pulse fishing" technique are decimating our offshore resources.

This week the U.S. delegation at meetings in Copenhagen of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries—ICNAF—are fighting a continuing battle for our resources which has been a losing one for far too long a time. Because of his concern, Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent, on the eve of these meetings, has gone to the point of threatening U.S. withdrawal from ICNAF if something is not done soon about overfishing:

We cannot complete to see the fishery resource or the livelihood of the U.S. fisherman threatened by a lack of affirmative action on the part of the members of ICNAF.

He went on to say—

The precarious state of certain resources in the Northwest Atlantic calls for immediate restraint and enlightened conduct by all nations who share in their harvest.

Mr. President, I find I can no longer be silent on this imoprtant issue. Since I am a congressional adviser to the U.S. delegation attending the preliminary deliberations on a new Law of the Sea Treaty in the United Nations Seabeds Committee, there was some hesitation on my part to make this move at this point in time. However, I and many of my colleagues have been deeply concerned with the lack of progress toward achieving a measure of consensus on the many issues before the Seabeds Committee, including the fisheries questions. And, having been involved in the previous two Law of the Sea Conferences, I can say that even in the event of early agreement, conventions agreed to may not come into full force and effect for several years after signature by the parties. With 130 nations involved, the potential for delay is inherently high. I would be willing, as I am certain fishermen and others concerned with the oceans would be, to allow this debate and consideration to continue for as many years as necessary to achieve the best possible agreement with a hope that the agreed conventions might stand for years to come. However, other considerations, to which I alluded earlier, make protracted delay intolerable, indeed dangerous.

I ask unaimous consent to print the bill at this point in the RECORD together with some additional information on this question which I am submitting.

There being no objection, the bill and material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1988

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Interim Fisheries Zone Extension and Management Act of 1973."

FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2(a) The Congress finds—

(1) that valuable coastal and anadromous species of fish and marine life off the shores of the United States are in danger of being seriously depleted, and in some cases, of becoming extinct;

(2) that stocks of coastal and anadromous species within the nine-mile contiguous zone and three-mile territorial sea of the United States are being seriously depleted by foreign fishing efforts beyond the existing twelve-mile fisheries zone near the coastline of the United States;

(3) that international negotiations have so far proved incapable of obtaining timely agreement on the protection and conservation of threatened species of fish and marine life;

(4) that there is further danger of irreversible depletion before efforts to achieve an international agreement on jurisdiction over coastal and anadromous fisheries result in an operative agreement; and

(5) that it is therefore necessary for the United States to take interim action to protect and conserve overfished stocks and to protect our domestic fishing industry.

(b) it is the purpose of this Act, as an interim measure, to extend the contiguous fisheries zone of the United States and certain authority over anadromous fish of the United States in order to provide proper conservation management for such zone and fish and to protect the domestic fishing industry until general agreement is reached in international negotiations on Law of the Sea with respect to the size of such zones and authority over such fish, and until an effective international regulatory regime comes into full force and effect.

EXTENSION OF CONTIGUOUS FISHERIES ZONE

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States," approved October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 908), is amended by striking "nine nautical miles from the nearest point in the inner boundary." and inserting in lieu thereof "one hundred ninety-seven miles from the nearest point in the inner boundary."

EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION OVER ANADROMOUS FISH

SEC. 4. (a) The United States hereby extends its jurisdiction to its anadromous fish wherever they may range in the oceans to the same extent as the United States exercises jurisdiction over fish in its territorial waters and contiguous fisheries zone except that—

(1) such extension of jurisdiction shall not extend to the territorial waters or fishery zone of another country; and

(2) sixty days after written notice to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of intent to do so, the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize a vessel other than a vessel of the United States to engage in fishing for such fish in areas to which the United States has extended jurisdiction pursuant to this section upon determining, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, that such fishing would not result in depletion of such fish beyond the level necessary for proper conservation purposes.

(b) As used in this Act the term "anadromous fish" means all living resources originating in inland waters of the United States and migrating to and from waters outside the territorial waters and contiguous fisheries zone of the United States.

PROMOTION OF PURPOSES OF ACT BY TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

SEC. 5. The Secretary of State shall—

(1) initiate negotiations as soon as possible with all foreign governments which are engaged in, or which have persons or companies engaged in commercial fishing operations for fish protected by this Act, for the purpose of entering into treaties or agreements with such countries to carry out the policies and provisions of this Act;

(2) review and, if necessary, initiate the amendment of treaties, conventions, and agreements to which the United States is a party in order to make such treaties, conventions, and agreements consistent with the policies and provisions of this Act;

(3) seek treaties or agreements with appropriate contiguous foreign countries on the boundaries between the waters adjacent to the United States and waters adjacent to such foreign countries for the purpose of rational utilization and conservation of the resources covered by this Act and otherwise administering this Act; and

(4) seek treaties or agreements with appropriate foreign countries to provide for the rational use and conservation of—

(a) coastal fish common both to waters over which United States has jurisdiction and to waters over which such foreign countries have jurisdiction through measures

which will make possible development of the maximum yields from such fish;

(b) anadromous fish spending some part of their life cycles in waters over which such foreign countries have jurisdiction through measures which restrict high seas harvesting and make available to the fishermen of such foreign countries an equitable share of such anadromous fish which are found in their territorial waters;

(c) fish originating in the high seas through strengthening existing or, where needed, creating new international conservation organizations; and

(d) coastal fish in waters over which other countries have jurisdiction through measures which make possible the harvesting by United States fishermen of an appropriate share of such fish not being harvested by the coastal country, under users' fees, licenses and regulations which are nondiscriminatory and non-punitive and take United States traditional fishing into account.

RESEARCH

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to promote the conservation of fish originating in the United States territorial sea and contiguous fisheries zone and anadromous fish by carrying out such research, or providing financial assistance to public or private agencies, institutions, or persons to carry out research, as may be necessary.

REGULATIONS

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be promulgated such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but the sums appropriated for any fiscal year shall not exceed $1,000,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 9. The provisions of this Act shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act, except that the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 shall become effective after 90 days following such date or enactment.

TERMINATION DATE

SEC. 10. This Act shall cease to be in effect on the date the Law of the Sea Treaty or Treaties now being developed regarding fisheries jurisdiction and conservation shall enter into force.

SEC. 11. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to abrogate any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party on the date of the enactment of this Act.

HISTORY OF INCREASE OF FOREIGN FISHING OFF THE UNITED STATES COASTS *

During the last decade, foreign fishing off the coasts of the U.S., primarily by U.S.S.R. and Japan, has expanded rapidly.

PACIFIC COAST

From the late 1950's Japan and the Soviet Union have conducted extensive factoryship fishing operations in the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. In the late 1960's, the fleets extended their fishing operations southward to waters off Oregon and Washington. In 1972, vessels of Japan, the Soviet Union, and the Republic of Korea fished off the U.S. Pacific coast. The greatest activity was on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea.

Japan began fishing in the eastern Bering Sea in 1930 for king crab. World War II temporarily halted this activity until 1952 when the Japanese began to fish salmon on the high seas west of 175°W. longitude. They began fishing in the eastern Bering Sea in 1953. In 1962, they extended operations to the Gulf of Alaska, and further southward in the late 1960's. It is estimated that in 1971 the Japanese landed approximately 2.0 million metric tons of fish, primarily pollock, from waters adjacent to the Pacific coast of the United States.

The Soviet Union began a limited fishery in the late 1950's. By 1961, over 150 Soviet vessels were observed by NMFS enforcement agents in the Bering Sea. In 1962, the Soviets expanded their operations to the Gulf of Alaska, and in 1966 to waters off the Pacific Northwest where they fish primarily Pacific hake. In 1971, the Soviet catch from waters adjacent to the Pacific Coast of the United States was 600,000 metric tons.

The South Koreans began fishing in the eastern Bering Sea in 1968. Their activity has been minimal so far; only up to a dozen vessels have been deployed in the Bering Sea. In 1973, a Korean longliner was observed for the first time in the Gulf of Alaska fishing blackcod.

Table 1 lists the numbers of Japanese vessels fishing off Alaska by types of vessels from 1952–1972 and table 2 shows the estimated number of Soviet vessels fishing off Alaska. The number of foreign fishery vessels off Alaska in 1972 ranged from 94 to a peak of 504; smaller foreign fleets, numbering up to 64 vessels engaged in fisheries off the Pacific Northwest (see table 3).

ATLANTIC COAST

In 1961, a Soviet fishing fleet entered the fisheries on Georges Bank off the New England coast. The Soviet Union has since maintained large, highly modernized fishing fleets operating off the New England coast and, at times, along the mid-Atlantic coast as far south as Cape Hatteras in North Carolina. In addition to the Soviet Union, Canada, Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany, Japan, Italy, and a few other nations now fish the waters off the east coast of the United States.

In 1972, the number of foreign fishery vessels sighted monthly ranged from 145 to a peak of 329 (see table 3). The largest number of vessels is from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries (see table 4). Less than 10 percent of the foreign vessels come from Western European countries and Japan.

The fisheries catch of foreign fleets, operating from Maine to Cape Hatteras, amounted to 960,000 metric tons in 1971. This quantity was about equal to the total catch by the United States fishermen in that same area.

In the Gulf of Mexico, foreign fishing is limited. The Japanese fish tunas with longlines, while the Cubans trawl for snappers, groupers and other demersal species. The most intense foreign fishing in the Gulf of Mexico takes place during the spring and summer months (see table 3).

* Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 1.—JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS OFF ALASKA, 1952–72

Year	Stern trawlers	Trawlers [1]	Longline	Gillnet	Crab catchers	Whale killers	Total
1952				57		4	61
1953				105		4	109
1954	9			205		10	224
1955	6			247		14	367
1956	13			447		15	475
1957	13			405		17	435
1958	20			460		15	495
1959	44			460		15	519
1960	125–135			410		15	600–615
1961	125–135			410		15	600–615
1962	149	2	37	369	19	21	597
1963	85	3	115	369	9	21	599
1964	155	9	14	379	12	21	590
1965	116	8	12	369	10	25	540
1966	117	26	18	370	10	28	569
1967	128	71	23	370	10	33	627
1968	130	133	22	375	29	29	719
1969	98	118	37	399	46	26	724
1970	107	99	32	399	43	10	690
1971	110	114	28	385	52	27	716
1972	148	137	26	350	42	27	730

[1] Includes side trawlers, pair trawlers, and Danish seiners.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SOVIET FISHERY VESSELS OFF ALASKA, BY MONTH; 1963 TO 1972

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
January	119	155	163	151	160	109	120	156	184	145
February	186	160	181	204	170	116	160	198	191	171
March	155	188	194	246	180	110	163	178	195	160
April	172	221	205	165	130	82	94	108	171	134
May	186	207	212	154	90	34	51	61	113	37
June	200	200	216	102	80	28	22	19	32	24
July	211	99	182	30	75	23	15	14	23	30
August	157	76	178	44	60	27	13	12	24	35
September	75	55	169	36	60	33	17	17	39	25
October	44	40	128	20	25	20	12	17	40	27
November	4	44	105	23	20	33	22	31	57	27
December	57	97	121	75	60	72	99	119	123	59
Total	1,566	1,532	2,054	1,250	1,090	696	788	930	1,292	884

TABLE 3.—FOREIGN FISHING AND FISHERY SUPPORT VESSELS SIGHTED DURING 1972 OFF THE U.S. COASTS, BY MONTH AND AREA OF OPERATIONS

Month	Area of operations							Month	Area of operations						
	Alaska	Pacific Northwest	California	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic coast	Hawaii	Total		Alaska	Pacific Northwest	California	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic coast	Hawaii	Total
January	235		1	2	258		496	August	265	42	1	10	242		560
February	257	1	1	3	291		553	September	270	41	3		300	6	620
March	334	1		12	306		653	October	123	29	2	1	278		433
April	296	1	2	17	329		645	November	94	15	3		145		257
May	401	31	8	21	267		728	December	126		1		173		300
June	445	50		40	236		771								
July	504	64	3	18	187		776	Yearly total	3,350	275	25	124	3,012	6	6,792

Note: Monthly sighting exclude duplicate sightings; yearly total includes duplicate sightings. Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4.—FOREIGN FISHERY VESSELS, SIGHTED OFF U.S. ATLANTIC COAST DURING 1972

Country	Month												Total by country
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Soviet Union	167	188	190	209	201	166	143	135	141	133	101	87	1,861
Poland	43	49	63	65	33	33	11	26	55	51	30	31	455
East Germany	21	18	27	27	11	22	16	30	49	50	10	18	299
Bulgaria	9	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	5	3	3	5	71
Romania			1	3	3			2	4	5		5	13
Cuba						1		1	1				3
Subtotal 1	240	263	289	311	260	228	175	199	255	242	144	141	2,747
West Germany							3	14	14	14	1	2	48
Spain	12	17	8	5	3	2	2	18	8	1		8	84
Japan	5	10	7	6		6	7	10	15	12		17	95
Italy	1	1										5	7
Norway			2										2
Greece				2	1								3
Denmark					3								3
France									1	2			3
Other													
Subtotal 2	18	28	17	13	7	8	12	42	38	29	1	32	245
Grand total, by month	258	291	306	324	267	236	187	241	293	271	145	173	2,992

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA; U.S. Department of Commerce.

Foreign fishing fleets off the U.S. Atlantic Coast numbered 312 vessels in March 1973, or more than in March 1972 or in March 1971, when 306 and 258 foreign vessels were sighted, respectively. These totals include both fishing and support vessels.

The Soviet Union had exactly the same number of vessels (190) in March 1972 and 1973. To compare the numbers alone, however, can be misleading: in March 1972, a total of 136 Soviet fishing vessels were medium trawlers and 39 stern factory trawlers. However, in March 1973, the Soviets deployed only 52 medium trawlers, but operated 120 stern factory trawlers. Since the catches of a large Soviet stern factory trawler are on the average about 6 times greater than those of a medium side trawler, the total Soviet effort in March 1973 was considerably greater.

Poland and East Germany operated fewer vessels, 58 compared to 90 in March 1972.

Spain and Japan greatly increased their effort, deploying a total of 40 vessels as compared to 15 in March 1972. Both countries are also rapidly increasing the number of stern factory trawlers (9 stern trawlers in March 1972 versus 28 stern trawlers in March 1973).

Italy, which had no vessels fishing off New England in March 1972, deployed 6 stern trawlers and one side trawler in March 1973.

The above data (see table 5 for details) indicates that despite the poor condition of certain fishery stocks in the Northwest Atlantic off the U.S. coast, foreign fishing effort continues to be extremely heavy. Utilizing the estimate that a stern trawler catches about 6 times as many fish as a side trawler during the same period of time, then the foreign fishing effort as measured in numbers of vessels in March 1973 can be said to have been about 70 percent greater than in March 1972. (This assumes, of course that the surveillance was equally efficient in both years and the foreign fleets fished the same type of gear and same amount of time).

(By: M. A. Kravanja).

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN STERN FACTORY AND FREEZER TRAWLERS AND MEDIUM SIDE TRAWLERS SIGHTED OFF U.S. ATLANTIC COAST IN MARCH 1972 AND 1973

[In number of vessels]

Nationality	March 1973		March 1972		Nationality	March 1973		March 1972	
	Stern	Medium	Stern	Medium		Stern	Medium	Stern	Medium
Soviet	120	52	39	136	Italian	6	1		
Polish	17	16	23	37	Other				
East German	9	8	10	15	Total	35	13	9	6
Bulgarian	8		8		Grand total	195	89	90	194
Romanian	6		1		Estimated fishing effort in units of medium trawlers	1,170	89	540	194
Total	160	76	81	188	Total	[1] 1,259		734	
West German	1								
Spanish	14	12	2	6					
Japanese	14		7						

[1] 72 percent greater than in March 1972.

 June 13, 1973

TABLE 6.—FOREIGN FISHING AND FISHERY SUPPORT VESSELS SIGHTED DURING 1973 OFF THE U.S. COASTS, BY MONTH AND AREA OF OPERATIONS

Month	Area of operations						
	Alaska	Pacific Northwest	California	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic coast	Hawaii	Total
January	172	2	1		198		373
February	173	2		4	220		399
March	323	3	1	1	312		640
April	336	1	25	3	280		645

Note: Monthly sighting exclude duplicate sightings; yearly total includes duplicate sightings.

TABLE 7.—FOREIGN FISHING AND FISHERY SUPPORT VESSELS SIGHTED DURING 1972 OFF THE U.S. COASTS, BY MONTH AND AREA OF OPERATIONS

Month	Area of operations						
	Alaska	Pacific Northwest	California	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic coast	Hawaii	Total
January	235		1	2	258		496
February	257	1	1	3	291		553
March	334	1		12	306		653
April	290	1	2	17	329		645
May	401	31	8	21	267		728
June	445	50		40	236		771
July	504	64	3	18	187		776
August	265	42	1	10	242		560
September	270	41	3		300	6	620
October	123	29	2	1	278		433
November	94	15	3		145		257
December	126		1		173		300
Yearly total	3,350	275	25	124	3,012	6	6,792

Note: Monthly sightings exclude duplicate sightings; yearly total includes duplicate sightings.

TABLE 8.—FOREIGN FISHING AND FISHERY SUPPORT VESSELS SIGHTED DURING 1971 OFF THE U.S. COASTS, BY MONTH AND AREA OF OPERATIONS

Month	Area of operations						
	Alaska	Pacific Northwest	California	Gulf of Mexico	Atlantic coast	Hawaii	Total
January	248			7	123		378
February	247			9	259		515
March	364	2		9	258		633
April	346	11	2	25	288		672
May	372	57	3	18	310		760
June	413	70	1	65	185		734
July	549	81	1	61	126		818
August	237	64	4	12	241		553
September	233	82	4	7	277		608
October	107	39	8	1	271		426
November	124	10	2	5	218		359
December	176	1	2		247		426
Yearly total	3,421	417	27	219	2,803		6,887

Note: Monthly sighting exclude duplicate sightings; yearly total includes duplicate sightings.

TABLE 9.—JAPAN: BERING SEA TRAWL CATCH, BY SPECIES, TYPES OF FISHERIES, AND NUMBER OF VESSELS; 1969-71

Fishery, year	Number of vessels		Catch by species (metric tons)						
	Motherships	Trawlers	Alaska pollock	Flatfish	Cod	Sablefish	Rockfish	Herring	Others	Total
Motherships:										
1971	12	155	1,079,148	130,323	18,761	2,828	4,427	9,083	5,426	1,249,996
1970	11	137	1,030,826	89,495	46,736	3,114	2,226	9,392	2,649	1,184,438
1969	12	172	667,730	106,221	38,777	3,520	11,614	11,615	5,136	844,613
Independents:										
1971	42		432,696	31,035	15,962	8,743	69,354	9,585	12,576	579,951
1970	42		235,540	17,764	16,839	8,042	68,941	17,829	36,180	401,135
1969	42		199,983	12,141	11,332	10,006	89,096	23,035	14,943	360,536
Longline/gillnets:										
1971	22					23,428			3,731	27,159
1970	22					27,643			2,387	30,030
1969	21					19,992			302	20,294
Total, Bering Sea:										
1971	12	219	1,511,844	161,358	34,723	34,999	73,781	18,668	21,733	1,857,106
1970	11	201	1,266,366	107,259	63,575	38,799	71,167	27,221	41,216	1,615,603
1969	12	235	867,713	118,362	50,109	33,518	100,680	34,650	20,381	1,225,413

Source: Suisan Tsushin, June 12, 1972.

TABLE 10.—SOVIET FISHERY CATCH OFF CONTINENTAL U.S. COASTS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL SOVIET MARINE CATCH, 1966-73

[In thousand metric tons]

Year	Total Soviet marine catch [1]	Atlantic coast		Pacific coast		Continental U.S. coasts	
		Catch	Percent of total catch	Catch	Percent of total catch	Catch	Percent of total catch
1966	4,079.3	367.7	9.0	623.6	15.3	991.3	24.3
1965	4,623.0	551.4	11.9	685.4	14.8	1,236.8	26.8
1966	4,924.0	624.5	12.7	455.0	9.2	1,079.5	21.9
1967	5,315.7	338.9	6.4	476.7	9.0	815.6	15.3
1968	5,667.1	341.5	6.0	329.7	5.8	671.2	11.8
1969	6,092.5	492.4	8.1	408.2	6.7	900.6	14.8
1970	6,824.5	268.5	3.9	584.1	8.6	852.6	12.5
1971	6,849.2	206.7	5.9	602.8	8.8	1,009.5	14.7
1972	NA	[2] 489.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Exclusive of freshwater species includes carps, other freshwater species, sturgeons and river eels, and marine mammals.
[2] Preliminary.

Sources: FAO Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics. For Atlantic coast: ICNAF Statistical Bulletins; for Pacific coast: data supplied at U.S.-U.S.S.R. scientific exchanges.

TABLE 11.—SOVIET FISHERIES CATCH FROM WATERS ADJACENT TO U.S. PACIFIC COAST, BY SPECIES; 1971

[In metric tons]

Species	Off Alaska								
	Eastern Bering Sea	Off Aleutian Islands	Western Gulf of Alaska	Southeastern Gulf of Alaska	Total, off Alaska	Off Pacific Northwest	Off California [1]	Total, off U.S. Pacific Coast	Off British Columbia
Flatfish	119,470				119,470			119,470	
Halibut and turbot	17,460				17,460			17,460	
Sablefish	2,830	170			3,000			3,000	
Herring	23,000				23,000			23,000	
Pollock	219,840				219,840			219,840	
Pacific Ocean perch		7,190			7,190			7,190	
Hake						[2] 146,726		146,726	5,021
Rockfishes [3]			21,600	8,100	29,700	2,462		32,162	900
Other	24,857	5,510	879	140	31,386	2,540		33,926	87
Total, fish	407,457	12,870	22,479	8,240	451,046	151,728		602,774	6,008

[1] No catches were reported off California by the Soviets, although their vessels fished off that State throughout 1971.
[2] Probably includes catches off California.
[3] Probably mostly Pacific ocean perch.

Source: Soviet Pacific Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography, Vladivostok (as submitted to United States during bilateral scientific meeting, Seattle).

TABLE 12.—FOREIGN FISHERIES CATCH OFF THE U.S. ATLANTIC COAST BY NEW LIVE SPECIES COMPARED WITH U.S. CATCH; 1971

[In metric tons]

Species	Country		Total foreign [3] catch	United States catch	United States as percent of foreign
	[1] Communist	[2] Non-communist			
Mackerel	342,468	3,870	346,338	2,406	0.7
Herring	195,736	87,314	283,050	35,313	12.5
Silver hake	91,435	152	91,587	16,321	17.8
Red hake	36,319	14	36,333	3,604	9.9
Shellfish	814	32,575	33,389	509,358	1,525.5
Alewife	23,027	5,398	23,027	12,804	55.6
Squid	6,228	14,800	21,028	1,182	5.6
Cod	1,542	10,741	12,283	23,558	191.8
Sharks	10,832	140	10,972	102	.9
Pollock	8,013	2,458	10,471	4,732	45.2
Argentine	1,895		7,293		
Butterfish	512	5,768	6,280	1,570	25.0
Skates	5,218	2	5,220	900	17.2
Redfish	3,494	273	3,767	16,267	431.8
Ocean pout	3,741	3,065	3,741	4,127	110.3
Haddock	603	5	3,668	8,500	231.7
Angler	3,644	2,890	3,649	88	2.4
Groundfish, n.s.	128	31	3,018	5,032	166.7
Ratch	2,838		2,869	3,220	112.2
Atlantic saury	2,144		2,144		
Yellowtail	2,010	115	2,125	29,208	1,374.5
Winter flounder	2,060	62	2,122	11,841	558.0
Sculpin	1,538		1,538	1,156	75.2
Tunas	2	1,114	1,116	2,568	230.1
Scup	1,049	42	1,040	3,157	303.6
Summer flounder	840		882	2,470	280.0
American plaice	904		904	2,170	240.0
Searobin	792	20	812	110	13.5
Dogfish	754		754		
White hake		314	314	2,715	864.6
Wolffish		98	98	189	192.9
Halibut		38	38	81	213.2
Bluefish	23		23	1,718	7,469.6
Greenland halibut	22		22		
Menhaden				240,751	
Unspecified	37,467	303	37,770	17,509	215.7
Grand total	788,092	171,602	959,694	964,726	100.5

[1] Includes Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Cuba, and Romania.
[2] Includes Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Spain.
[3] Does not include catches by Italy and Greece. Their vessels fished off the U.S. Atlantic coasts, but neither country submitted their catch statistics to ICNAF.

Source: ICNAF Statistical Bulletin, vol. 21, 1971.

TABLE 13.—FOREIGN FISHERIES CATCH OFF THE U.S. ATLANTIC COAST COMPARED WITH U.S. CATCH; BY QUANTITY AND VALUE; 1971

[In metric tons and millions of 1971 U.S. dollars]

Species	Quantity				Price, U.S. dollars per metric ton [2]	Value	
	Foreign	United States	Total	United States as percent total		Foreign	United States
Mackerel	346,338	2,406	348,744	0.7	110.08	38.12	0.26
Herring	283,050	35,313	318,363	11.1	43.09	12.20	1.52
Silver hake	91,587	16,321	107,908	15.1	139.84	12.81	2.28
Red hake	36,333	3,604	39,937	9.0	110.88	4.03	.40
Shellfish	33,389	509,358	542,747	93.8	824.66	27.53	420.05
Alewife	23,027	12,804	35,831	35.7	43.34	1.00	.55
Squid	21,028	1,182	22,210	5.3	48.59	1.20	.06
Cod	12,283	23,558	35,841	65.7	264.81	3.25	6.24
Sharks	10,972	102	11,074	.9	190.16	2.09	.02
Pollock	10,471	4,732	15,203	31.1	168.29	1.76	.80
Argentine	7,293		7,293		NA	[3] 1.19	
Butterfish	6,280	1,570	7,850	20.0	381.33	2.39	.60
Skates	5,220	900	6,120	14.7	NA	[3] .85	[3] .15
Redfish	3,767	16,267	20,034	81.2	112.23	.42	1.83
Ocean pout	3,741	4,126	7,867	52.4	NA	[3] .61	[3] .67
Haddock	3,668	8,500	12,168	69.9	573.64	2.10	4.88
Angler	3,649	88	3,737	2.4	NA	[3] .60	[3] .01
Groundfish, n.s.	3,018	5,032	8,050	62.5	NA	[3] .49	[3] .82
Ratch	2,869	3,220	6,089	52.9	NA	[3] .47	[3] .53
Atlantic saury	2,144		2,144		NA	[3] .35	
Yellowtail	2,125	29,208	31,333	93.2	316.02	.67	9.23
Winter flounder	2,122	11,841	13,963	84.8	313.52	.67	3.71
Sculpin	1,538	1,156	2,694	42.9	NA	[3] .25	[3] .19
Tunas	1,116	2,568	3,684	69.7	NA	[3] .18	[3] .42
Scup	1,040	3,157	4,197	75.2	516.77	.54	1.63
Summer flounder	882	2,470	3,352	73.7	756.21	.67	1.87
American plaice	904	2,170	3,074	70.6	NA	[3] .18	[3] .35
Searobin	812	110	922	11.9	NA	[3] .13	[3] .02
Dogfish	754		754		NA	[3] .12	
White hake	314	2,715	3,029	89.6	133.51	.04	.36
Wolffish	98	189	287	65.8	516.24	.02	.03
Halibut	38	81	119	68.1	264.60	.02	.04
Bluefish	23	1,718	1,741	98.7	NA	.01	.45
Greenland halibut	22		22			Negligible	

TABLE 13.—FOREIGN FISHERIES CATCH OFF THE U.S. ATLANTIC COAST COMPARED WITH U.S. CATCH; BY QUANTITY AND VALUE; 1971—Continued

[In metric tons and millions of 1971 U.S. dollars]

Species	Quantity				Price, U.S. dollars per metric ton [2]	Value	
	Foreign	United States	Total	United States as percent total		Foreign	United States
Menhaden		240,751	240,751	100.0	36.25		8.73
Other		[1] 11,918	11,918	100.0	NA		[3] 1.95
Unspecified	37,770	5,591	43,361	12.9	NA	[3] 6.18	[3] .91
Grand total	959,685	964,726	1,924,411	50.1		123.14	471.56

[1] Includes small amounts of eels, smelt, striped bass, sea trout, Atlantic croaker, black bass, shad, spot, and white perch.

[2] The average U.S. price for species marked NA is not available. A weighted average price of $163.59 per metric ton was used to obtain the estimated value for these species. This average price was obtained by dividing the total value of U.S. landings by the total quantity. Both the quantity and value of shellfish and menhaden were excluded from this calculation since the U.S. catches are so large a proportion of these 2 species compared to foreign fleets that the average price would not be applicable.

[3] Estimates based on the weighted average price. (See footnote 2.)

Source: ICNAF Statistical Bulletin, Vol. 21, 1971.

TABLE 14.—FOREIGN FISHERIES CATCH OFF U.S. ATLANTIC COAST, 1971

[In metric tons]

Species	ICNAF Subarea 5				ICNAF Subarea 6				South of Cape Hatteras	Total, off U.S. coast
	5Y	5Ze	5Zw	Total	6A	6B	6C	Total		
Cod	282	10,600	1,148	12,182	75	24	2	101		12,283
Haddock	112	3,404	123	3,668						3,668
Redfish	121	3,449	17	3,767						3,767
Halibut	1	37		38						38
Silver hake	53	54,055	11,568	83,802	5,367	1,776	372	7,785		91,587
American plaice	4	426	252	882						882
Greenland halibut		22		22						22
Summer flounder		227	326	843	61			61		904
Winter flounder		885	707	2,008	112	2		114		2,122
Witch	16	918	1,100	2,745	114	2	8	124		2,869
Yellowtail		771	308	1,164	930	21		951		2,125
Angler		1,831	842	3,649						3,649
Pollock	5,326	4,059	142	9,585	886			886		10,471
Ocean pout		900	2,315	3,553	188			188		3,741
Red hake		5,858	11,578	26,823	9,225	87	3	9,510		36,333
Grenadier										
Sculpin		443	422	422	358	85		443		1,538
Scup		74	148	276	282	460	31	773		1,049
Searobin					355	250	207	812		812
White hake	18	187	4	209	7	53	45	105		314
Wolffish	2	96		98						98
Ground fish, n.s.	124	2,256	68	2,448	205	296	69	570		3,018
Herring	19,498	207,796	10,403	242,520	21,841	14,031	2,988	40,530		283,050
Mackerel	464	64,621	38,592	114,847	98,915	116,406	13,929	231,491		346,333
Atlantic saury		2,144		2,144						2,144
Butterfish		612	655	1,374	1,296	3,105	505	4,906		6,280
Bluefish		6		6	2		1	2		23
Tunas		52	497	549	451		116	567		1,116
Alewife		2,825	9,489	13,613	3,730	3,296	2,388	9,414		23,027
Argentine	361	6,784	21	7,293						7,293
Capelin										
Dogfish	4	10	181	195	128	364	67	559		754
Sharks		3,133	4,596	7,899	1,891	1,133	49	3,073		10,972
Skates		2,561	2,243	5,005	215			215		5,220
O. fish, n.s.	35	15,897	3,704	21,585	6,841	8,327	1,007	16,185		37,770
Squid		7,769	1,921	10,657	4,032	4,878	1,459	10,371		21,028
Shellfish		32,536	1	33,351	3	22	13	38		33,389
Total (added)	26,421	437,269	103,371	619,895	157,510	154,618	23,259	339,784		959,694
Total (ICNAF)	26,421	437,293	103,388	619,982	157,568	154,623	23,261	339,868		959,846

TABLE 15.—SOVIET CATCHES OFF U.S. ATLANTIC COAST, 1971

[In metric tons]

Species	ICNAF Subarea 5				ICNAF Subarea 6				South of Cape Hatteras	Total off U.S. coast	Total ICNAF (1–6)	5+6 as percent total ICNAF	6 as percent total off United States
	5Y	5Ze	5Zw	Total [1]	6A	6B	6C	Total [2]					
Cod		1,055	63	1,270						1,270	111,996	1	
Haddock		292	53	374						374	1,425	26	
Redfish		3,210	4	3,394						3,394	100,763	3	
Halibut											241		
Silver hake	53	52,191	11,145	81,515	4,710	1,719	362	7,061		88,576	217,209	41	7
American plaice		94	46	340						340	28,490	1	
Greenland halibut											9,813		
Summer flounder		227	326	843	61			61		904	904	100	7
Winter flounder		793	707	1,946	112	2		114		2,060	3,707	56	6
Witch		903	1,099	2,713	114	2	8	124		2,837	30,615	9	4
Yellowtail		532	308	925	806	13		829		1,754	15,584	11	47
Angler		1,830	838	3,644						3,644	17,181	21	
Pollock		1,088	17	1,163						1,163	2,322	51	
Ocean pout		900	2,315	3,553	186			186		3,739	3,911	96	4
Red hake		4,398	11,568	25,353	8,003	79	3	8,285		33,638	35,437	95	25
Grenadier											78,287		
Sculpin		443	422	1,095	358	85		443		1,538	1,538	100	29
Scup		22	117	193	178	165	29	372		565	570	100	66
Searobin					348	239	205	792		792	792	100	100
White hake											4,588		
Wolffish											2,596		
Ground fish n.s.													
Herring	19,498	207,796	10,403	242,520	21,841	14,031	2,988	40,530		283,050	110,306	74	21
Mackerel	464	32,093	15,811	59,074	32,070	23,523	10,920	68,754		127,828	137,320	93	54
Atlantic saury		2,144		2,144						2,144	2,144	100	

Species	ICNAF Subarea 5				ICNAF Subarea 6				South of Cape Hatteras	Total off U.S. coast	Total ICNAF (1—6)	5+6 as percent total ICNAF	6 at percent total off United States
	5Y	5Ze	5Zw	Total[1]	6A	6B	6C	Total[2]					
Butterfish		61	232	400	72	14		86		486	486	100	18
Bluefish					1		1	1		16	16	100	100
Tunas													
Alewife		389	7,326	9,014	1,047	420	808	2,275		11,289	11,289	100	20
Argentine	7	1,738	21	1,893						1,893	5,535	34	
Capelin											750		
Dogfish													
Sharks		3,086	4,594	7,795	1,877	1,104	16	2,997		10,792	10,792	100	28
Skates		2,556	2,243	5,000						5,000	22,673	22	
O. fish n.s	3	4,829	1,910	8,691	2,206	1,054	461	3,731		12,422	32,681	38	30
Squid		4,148	544	5,659	363	114		479		6,138	13,354	46	8
Molluscs[3]	NA	NA	NA	814						814	814	100	100
Total (added)	63	173,380	66,431	292,708	62,784	32,339	14,425	113,945		406,668	1,016,139		
Total (ICNAF)	63	173,380	66,431	292,754	62,784	32,339	14,425	113,960		406,714	1,016,185	40	30

[1] Includes, according to source, 52,950 tons of fish caught in unknown divisions of subarea 5 (however, subtraction of the sum of the totals of division 5Y, 5Ze and 5Zw from the total of subarea 5 amounts to 52,880 tons).

[2] Includes, according to source, 4,412 tons of fish caught in unknown divisions of subarea 6 (270 tons of silver hake, 10 tons of yellowtail flounder, 195 tons of red hake, 1,670 tons of herring, 14 tons of bluefish, 2,241 tons of mackerel, 10 tons of other fish, and 2 tons of squid).

Source: ICNAF Statistical Bulletin, vol. 21, 1971.

TABLE 16.—SOVIET, EAST EUROPEAN AND CUBAN FISHERIES CATCH OFF ATLANTIC COAST, 1971

[In metric tons]

Species	ICNAF Subarea 5				ICNAF Subarea 6				South of Cape Hatteras	Total, off U.S. coast
	5Y	5Ze	5Zw	Total	6A	6B	6C	Total		
Cod		1,208	81	1,441	75	24	2	101		1,542
Haddock		521	53	603						603
Redfish	1	3,296	17	3,494						3,494
Halibut										
Silver hake	53	53,973	11,574	83,699	5,339	1,765	362	7,736		91,435
American plaice		388	252	840						840
Greenland halibut		22		22						22
Summer flounder		227	326	843	61			61		904
Winter flounder		793	707	946	112	2		114		2,060
Witch		903	1,100	2,714	114	2	8	124		2,838
Yellowtail		663	308	1,056	923	21		954		2,010
Angler		1,830	838	3,644						3,644
Pollock	4,761	2,291	17	7,127	886			886		8,013
Ocean pout		900	2,315	3,553	188			188		3,741
Red hake		5,852	11,577	26,816	9,224	81	3	9,503		36,319
Grenadier										
Sculpin		443	422	1,095	358	85		443		1,538
Scup		74	148	276	282	460	31	773		1,049
Searobin					348	239	205	792		792
White hake										
Wolffish										
Ground fish, n.s		57	14	71	36	21		57		128
Herring	2,257	138,418	9,740	155,238	21,811	14,029	2,988	40,498		195,736
Mackerel	72	63,936	38,219	113,397	96,800	116,117	13,913	229,071		342,468
Atlantic saury		2,144		2,144						2,144
Butterfish		62	232	401	81	30		111		512
Bluefish		6		6	2		1	2		23
Tunas		2		2						2
Alewife		2,825	9,489	13,613	3,730	3,296	2,388	9,414		23,027
Argentine	7	1,740	21	1,895						1,695
Capelin										
Dogfish	4	10	181	195	128	364	67	559		754
Sharks		3,126	4,594	7,835	1,877	1,104	16	2,997		10,832
Skates		2,559	2,243	5,003	215			215		5,218
O. fish, n.s	27	15,854	3,680	21,511	6,771	8,201	974	15,956		37,467
Squid		4,228	544	5,739	373	114		489		6,228
Shellfish				814						814
Total (added)	7,182	308,351	98,666	467,033	149,734	145,955	20,958	321,044		788,092
Total (ICNAF)	7,182	308,374	98,674	467,110	149,787	145,955	20,958	321,112		788,222

TABLE 17.—U.S. PERCENTAGE OF ATLANTIC CATCH

In 1960, the U.S. was taking 93+% of its offshore resources, with the remainder being taken by Canada.

In 1971, the U.S. was taking only about 50% of the total catch.

Georges Bank: 1960, U.S. took 100%; 1970, U.S. took 15%.

Southern New England: 1960, U.S. took 100%; 1970, U.S. took 20%.

Gulf of Maine: 1960, U.S. took 96%; 1971, U.S. took 84%.

Mid Atlantic Bight: 1963, U.S. took 100%; 1971, U.S. took 68%.

REPORT ON FOREIGN FISHING OFF U.S. COASTS (APRIL 1973) *

Summary: The number of foreign fishing vessels sighted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) surveillance patrols, conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard, remained stable at about 640 vessels, the same as in March 1973. Table 1 shows the detailed composition of foreign fleets by country and vessel type.

The largest concentration of foreign vessels in April was off Alaska, where their number continued to increase, but only slightly (from 323 vessels in March to 336 in April). During March, it doubled due to a rapid expansion of Japanese fishing operations (see March 1973 monthly report), which also remained the largest in April (188 vessels). The Japanese were taking primarily Alaska pollock and Bering Sea crab; smaller fisheries for Pacific ocean perch and sablefish were conducted in the Gulf of Alaska. Soviet effort also increased from 44 vessels in March to 146 in April, however, since the increase was in the number of large stern factory and freezer trawlers, rather than in medium trawlers, the expanded fishing effort was should be noted that a Soviet stern trawler may catch several times the amount of fish that one of their medium trawlers can. In April, Soviet fishermen caught herring, flounders, ocean perch, shrimp, and various groundfish species. Figure 1 shows the fishing grounds of the foreign fleets. On May 1, NMFS Regional Director Rietze met with the Soviet Fleet Commander to discuss the prevention of conflicts between the Soviet mobile trawl gear and U.S. fixed gear near Kodiak Island.

Off the Pacific Northwest, only one single Japanese longliner was sighted fishing. The NMFS fishery surveillance personnel in Alaska, however, reported that some Soviet vessels began moving southward towards the Washington coast in late April. It is expected that in May, the Soviet will begin a large-scale fishery for Pacific hake off Washington and Oregon as they have done since 1966.

Off central California, a fleet of about 20 Soviet trawlers suddenly appeared to fish for

* Prepared by the International Activities Staff of the National Marine Fisheries Serv-

were part of the Soviet fleet operating off Alaska, or whether they came directly from the Soviet Union.

Foreign fishing in the Gulf of Mexico was minimal—only 3 Cuban shrimp boats were sighted.

In the Northwest Atlantic, off New England states and in the Mid-Atlantic Bight, the number of foreign vessels decreased somewhat (to 280 vessels) from the high March level (312 vessels). The principal species sought by foreign fishermen were mackerel, sea herring and Atlantic hakes; but they were observed taking also other species, such as argentine, scup, sea robin, flounder, and squid. Figures 5 and 6 show in greater detail country catches by species and locality. Mexico and Venezuela, each for the first time, deployed 2 trawlers on Georges Bank, bringing the number of countries which fished off the U.S. Atlantic coast in April 1973 to 10. Spain, Italy, and Japan continue to fish off New England and mid-Atlantic states with more vessels than during 1972. Several violations of ICNAF conservation regulations by Soviet fishermen were reported.

Estimates of April 1973 fish and shellfish catches made by foreign fleets on the Continental Shelf adjacent to the United States are not available.

TABLE 1.—FOREIGN FISHERY VESSELS OPERATING OFF U.S. COASTS DURING APRIL 1973 (EXCLUDING DUPLICATE SIGHTINGS); BY TYPE OF VESSEL AND COUNTRY

Fishing grounds	Stern trawlers[1]	Medium trawlers[2]	Other fishing vessels	Processing and transport vessels	Support vessels[3]	Research vessels[4]	Total
Off Pacific coast:							
Off Alaska:							
Japan	35	94	41	17	1		188
Soviet Union	41	79		15	7	4	146
Republic of Korea	1		1				2
Total	77	173	42	32	8	4	336
Off Pacific Northwest:							
Japan			1				1
Soviet Union							
Other							
Total			1				1
Off California:							
Soviet Union	17	5				2	24
Japan			1				1
Total	17	5	1			2	25
In the Gulf of Mexico:							
Mexican							
Cuban			3				3
Soviet							
Japanese							
Other							
Total			3				3
Off Atlantic coast:							
Soviet Union	89	31	[5]29	18	4	2	173
Poland	14	17		5			36
East Germany	7	12		2			21
Federal Republic of Germany							
Bulgaria	7			1			8
Romania	6						6
Spain	13	10					23
Japan	7						7
Italy	1	1					2
Mexcio	2						2
Canada							
Other (Venezuela)			[6]2				2
Total	146	71	31	26	4	2	280
Grand total	240	249	78	58	12	8	645

[1] Includes all classes of stern factory and stern freezer trawlers.
[2] Includes all classes of medium side trawlers (nonrefrigerated, refrigerated, and freezer trawlers).
[3] Includes fuel and water carriers, tugs, cargo vessels, etc.
[4] Includes exploratory, research and enforcement (E) vessels.
[5] Rigged as purse seiners.
[6] Pair trawlers.

TABLE 2.—FOREIGN FISHERY VESSELS OPERATING OFF THE U.S. ATLANTIC COAST DURING APRIL 1973 (EXCLUDING DUPLICATE SIGHTINGS); BY TYPE OF VESSEL AND COUNTRY

Fishing grounds	Stern trawlers[1]	Medium trawlers[2]	Other fishing vessels	Processing and transport vessels	Support vessels[3]	Research vessels[4]	Total
Off New England (ICNAF subarea 5):							
Soviet Union	59	11	[5]29	9	3	1	112
Poland	9	10		1			20
East Germany	2	5		1			8
Bulgaria							3
Romania	1						1
Cuba							
Federal Republic of Germany							
Spain	2	1					3
Japan	1						1
France							
Italy	1						1
Mexico	2						2
Greece							
Canada							
Other (Venezuela)			[6]2				2
Total	80	27	31	11	3	1	153
In the Mid-Atlantic bight (ICNAF 6):							
Soviet Union	30	20		9	1	1	61
Poland	5	7		4			16
East Germany	5	7		1			13
Bulgaria	4			1			5
Romania	5						5
Cuba							
Federal Republic of Germany							
Spain	11	9					20
Japan	6						6
Other	1						1
Total	67	43		15	1		

Fishing grounds	Stern trawlers[1]	Medium trawlers[2]	Other fishing vessels	Processing and transport vessels	Support vessels[3]	Research vessels[4]	Total
Off the Southern Atlantic coast (from Cape Hatteras to Florida):							
Soviet Union							
Poland							
East Germany							
Spain							
Japan							
Other							
Total							
Grand total	147	70	31	26	4	2	280

[1] Includes all classes of stern factory and stern freezer trawlers.
[2] Includes all classes of medium size trawlers (nonrefrigerated, refrigerated, and freezer trawlers).
[3] Includes fuel and water carriers, tugs, cargo vessels, etc.
[4] Includes exploratory, research and enforcement (E) vessels.
[5] Rigged as purse seiners.
[6] Pair trawlers.

OFF ALASKA*

A total of 336 individual vessels from Japan (188), the Soviet Union (146), and the Republic of Korea (2) engaged in fisheries off Alaska in April. This was 13 vessels more than in March 1973 and 39 vessels more than in April 1972.

Soviet: The 146 individual Soviet vessels included 79 medium trawlers, 41 stern trawlers, 15 processing and transport vessels, 7 support ships, and 4 research trawlers. The number of Soviet vessels present simultaneously decreased from 130 in early April to 87 at month's end. That was a much sharper decline than in April 1972 when the number of vessels present simultaneously varied from 131 in early April to 114 at the month's end. The larger number of vessels observed in 1972 was due to the greater effort in the herring, flounder and pollock fisheries in the Bering Sea.

The trawl fishery for groundfish along the edge of the Bering Sea Continental Shelf from north of the Fox Islands to northwest of the Pribilof Islands (see fig. 1) increased sharply in early April. The fleet increased from 15 trawlers and 1 refrigerated transport in early April to 47 trawlers and 2 refrigerated transports by mid-month, primarily as a result of shifting of vessels from the central Bering Sea herring fishery. The fleet declined again to 23 trawlers and 2 refrigerated transports in late April when the Soviet vessels began moving southward towards the Pacific Northwest.

The Soviet flounder fishery off Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska declined steadily in April from 32 vessels early in the month to 18 by month's end. The fleet concentrated on the outer grounds of Chiniak Gully in early April and then expanded the fishing area both east and west on outer Albatross Bank as the month progressed (see fig. 1).

The Pacific Ocean perch fishery in the Gulf of Alaska was small. Only 3 to 4 trawlers fished this species in mid-month on the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf.

The herring fleet in the central Bering Sea decreased sharply in early April from 66 to 44 vessels and moved westward to the edge of the Continental Shelf where it also fished for Alaska pollock. By the end of April, the entire fleet was centered along the Continental Shelf edge and pollock was the predominant species sought.

The shrimp fishery east of the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf of Alaska involved 8 to 10 medium trawlers and 2 support ships during the first three weeks of April and then ended. By comparison, the 1972 Gulf shrimp fishery ended in early April. That expedition, however, involved about twice the number of trawlers and began at least a month earlier than the 1973 fishery.

Japanese: The 188 individual Japanese vessels included 94 medium trawlers, 35 stern trawlers, 32 crab pot vessels, 9 longliners, 17 processing and transport vessels, and 1 support ship. The number of vessels present simultaneously varied between 182 and 188. That was an increase from April 1972 when the number varied between 156 and 162. The larger effort in 1973 was primarily in the Bering Sea pollock fishery.

The ocean perch fleet in the Gulf of Alaska included 12 to 15 stern trawlers and up to 3 support ships. The fishery ranged from southeastern Alaska to the Shumagin Islands, with most effort between Kodiak and the Shumagin Islands (see fig. 1).

Twenty stern trawlers, supported by 2 transport vessels fished for groundfish (Alaska pollock and other species) along the edge of the Continental Shelf in the Bering Sea. The fleet was widespread from the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians to northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the Central Bering Sea.

Five factoryship fleets in the Bering Sea continued fishing for Alaska pollock. The fleets were concentrated north of the Unimak Pass in the eastern Bering Sea in early April. Later, they began dispersing and by the end of April were scattered from the Unimak Pass to northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. This pattern of fishing was similar to those observed during the past years except that in 1973 the factoryship fleets arrived earlier.

The number of longliners fishing for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska increased from 7 to 8; they were widespread from the coast of southeastern Alaska to the Shumagin Islands. Another longliner fished for sablefish along the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians in mid-April.

The two Japanese crab motherships, supporting 33 catcher vessels, remained centered on the traditional grounds north of Unimak Island in the eastern Bering Sea. Two other vessels, apparently conducting reconnaissance operations, continued fishing off the Pribilof Islands.

Republic of Korea: Two South Korean vessels, a stern trawler and a longliner, engaged in fisheries off Alaska in April. The longliner, which began fishing in late March, continued fishing for sablefish off the coast of southeastern Alaska. The stern trawler arrived in mid-April and fished for ocean perch off the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf.

Meeting with the Soviet Fishing Fleet Commander: After more than a month of arrangements, the National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Director, H. Rietze, headed a team of Government officials and fishermen representatives to a meeting with the Soviet Fleet Commander Genadil Ibragumov. The meeting was held aboard the Coast Guard Cutter *Confidence* in Womens Bay near Kodiak, Alaska on May 1. The Soviets began fishing for flounder and pollock about 40 miles east of Kodiak Island during January. [illegible] fleet delivered [illegible] ner crab gear and mobile Soviet trawls has existed for the past three months. The potential for conflict would have increased drastically with the arrival of the Pribilof region in this area on May 10. The objective of the meeting was to exchange information which might aid in avoiding such conflict. The Fleet Commander indicated that the Soviets had decided to switch the vessels, fishing off Kodiak, to the Bering Sea within the next few days, thus greatly reducing potential for gear conflict. The decision was apparently taken prior to the May 1 meeting. The flounder fleet might return to the Kodiak area next winter depending on Bering Sea ice conditions, according to the Fleet Commander. On another matter, Mr. Ibragumov advised that the Soviets would not be sending a crab fishing fleet to the Bering Sea this year. Although this was expected since the Soviet crab effort usually begins before May, and since no crab vessels were sighted in 1973, it is contrary to statements made by the Soviets at the bilateral negotiations in Moscow during February 1973. The Soviets did indicate then that a crab fishing fleet would be sent to the Bering Sea to fish only with pots in accordance with the current U.S.-U.S.S.R. crab agreement.

Foreign Fishery Patrols: The Alaska Enforcement and Surveillance Division in April conducted 29 foreign fishery patrols in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard. No violations of U.S. fishing laws or agreements were observed. A total of 949 foreign vessels was sighted, and a South Korean and 7 Japanese vessels were boarded. Five Japanese vessels entered Alaskan ports for medical assistance, refuge from storms, and shelter from rough seas to transfer supplies.

OFF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Japanese: A single Japanese longliner was sighted off the Washington coast during the first week of April and off the Oregon coast thereafter. This vessel had fish pots aboard. The catch consisted of sablefish, black cod and various flatfish. (By comparison, 1 Japanese longliner was sighted during April 1972).

OFF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF OF MEXICO COASTS

Three Cuban vessels were sighted fishing off the southern coast in April (see table 1).

Off Texas: Three Cuban shrimp trawlers (built in Spain) were sighted fishing off Rock Port, Texas, on April 27 by a Coast Guard aircraft (see fig. 3). The vessels had previously been reported by the U.S. Border Patrol. This is the first report of Cuban shrimpers off Texas since September, 1971 when 4 Cuban trawlers were grounded off Aransas Pass during a hurricane.

OFF CALIFORNIA

Soviet: A total of 23 Soviet fishing vessels fished off the coast of California in the last week of April.

One exploratory side trawler was sighted operating 35 nautical miles west of San Francisco in the first week of April, it moved north during the second week to a point 25 nautical miles south of Pt. Arena (see fig. 4). Sixteen [illegible]-class large stern factory trawlers and one Atlantik-class stern freezer trawler joined the exploratory vessel in the third week of April to fish 25-45 miles south of

* Information supplied by the Regional Divisions of Enforcement and Surveillance of the National Marine Fisheries Service (published in the order received).

The entire fleet moved southward during the last week of April to heavily fish 30 miles southwest of San Francisco. Five additional side trawlers moved into an area 55 miles northwest of San Francisco during the same week to bring the total number of Soviet fishing vessels off California to 23 at the end of the month. Catches of Pacific hake were sighted during enforcement patrols; one incidental haul of mixed rockfish species was also recorded.

One stern trawler (*Aleksei Makhalin*) requested the U.S. Coast Guard to help in the medical evacuation of a sick fisherwoman, who was admitted to a Public Health Service Hospital on April 23.

The Soviet research trawler *Kamenskoie* returned off the California coast as part of the current US-USSR cooperative fisheries research. The last part of the cruise, an acoustical survey run from Monterey Bay, California to Magdalena Bay, Baja California, Mexico, was concluded on April 24. The *Kamenskoie* returned north and rendezvoused on April 26 with the National Marine Fisheries Service research vessel *David Starr Jordan* off Santa Catalina Island, to remove the U.S. observer and his research gear. The Soviet research vessel then departed northward to continue independent research work.

Japanese: One Japanese longline-gillnet vessel (*Cyosei Maru No. 8*) entered Los Angeles harbor on April 11, 1973 to obtain medical treatment for a sick crewman. The vessel is fishing off Baja California, Mexico for tile fish with anchor gillnets set at depths of 150 meters. It will return to San Pedro, California in May to pick up new gillnets which will be delivered by air freight from Japan.

OFF HAWAII

In April 1973, a total of 58 Japanese fishing vessels called at the Hawaiian ports of Honolulu and Kahului. Information received from the National Marine Fisheries Service regional representative in Hawaii indicates that Japanese fishing activity off the Leeward Islands in 1973 may not reach the level of activity seen in 1972 unless their coastal fishery is once again poor. The Japanese fishing vessels, calling at Hawaiian ports, are stopping primarily for fuel, water and rest and recreation. They have been doing so for some time.

IN THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC

A total of 280 individual foreign fishing and support vessels from the Soviet Union (173 vessels), Poland (36), East Germany (21), Bulgaria (8), Romania (6), Spain (23), Japan (7), Italy (2), Mexico (2), and Venezuela (2) was sighted off the New England and Middle Atlantic coast during April 1973. The number of vessels was about 9 percent (32 vessels) less than in March 1973 and 15 percent (49 vessels) less than in April 1972. A 26-percent (31 vessels) decrease in the number of Soviet stern trawlers accounted for most of the April decrease. It's believed that many of these trawlers have shifted northward to fishing grounds off Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labrador. Displaying their traditional seasonal withdrawal, the Japanese fleets decreased by 50 percent from 14 vessels to 7. Fishing effort by other countries showed little change compared with the previous month.

The Soviet fleet was the largest foreign fleet with weekly concentrations of 140–150 vessels. Individual vessels sighted totaled 173 (213 in April 1972) and included 89 medium freezer and factory stern trawlers, 60 medium side trawlers (29 of which were rigged as purse seiners), 5 factory base ships, 13 refrigerated fish carriers and supply vessels, 2 fuel and water carriers, 2 tugs, and 2 fisheries enforcement vessels (1 of which has been designated as the ICNAF International Inspection vessel).

OFF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND AND ON GEORGES BANK

Soviet: Several fleets, totaling about 120 vessels, were dispersed from south of Block Island, Rhode Island and Nantucket Island onto the eastern and northern slopes of Georges Bank (see fig. 5 and 6).

The largest Soviet fleet (55–60 vessels), including both stern trawlers and side trawlers, was divided into several groups. They were dispersed along the 30 and 50 fathom curves from south of Block Island to south and southeast of Nantucket Island. About 20 of the vessels in this group, fishing the inner shoals southeast of Nantucket Island (30–40 fathoms), were medium side trawlers rigged as purse seiners. Their arrival was about one month earlier than in previous years. Moderate catches of herring and perhaps mackerel were at times seen in the nets and on deck. Factoryships anchored nearby were occasionally seen with large amounts of fish heaped in open deck storage bins.

Vessels engaged in conventional trawl fishing were observed with moderate catches of herring, mackerel, and red hake. Herring and mackerel catches appeared to improve considerably as the month progressed.

A second large group of 34 Soviet vessels (stern trawlers and side trawlers) fished along the southwest part of Georges Bank between Hydrographer and Lydonia Canyons (see fig. 5). Catches were identified as mostly herring, mackerel, and red hake. Included in this group were about 10 medium trawlers rigged as purse seiners. Herring and mackerel were seen occasionally in the nets and on deck. The stern trawlers were taking mostly red hake, and some herring toward month's end.

Early in April, 15–20 Soviet stern trawlers fished briefly in the deep channel separating Georges and Browns Bank about 120–150 miles northeast of Cape Cod (see fig. 5). Limited catches were mostly hakes and argentines.

Polish: A total of 36 individual vessels (14 stern trawlers, 17 large side trawlers, 1 factory base ship, and 4 fish transports) was sighted. This was only slightly less than the 39 vessels sighted in March 1973 but 29 vessels less than in April 1972. During the month, about 15–20 vessels fished along the 40 and 50 fathom curves south of Block and Nantucket Islands. Moderate to heavy catch of herring and mackerel, especially late in the month, were observed.

East German: A total of 21 vessels (7 stern trawlers, 12 side trawlers, and 2 fish transports) was sighted—compared to 19 in March 1973 and 27 in April 1972. The 8 vessels sighted off southern New England fished among the Soviet and Polish fleets south of Block and Nantucket Islands (see fig. 5). Moderate and heavy catches of herring (heaviest late in the month) were observed.

Bulgarian: A total of 8 vessels (7 stern trawlers and 1 fish transport) was sighted—compared to 9 in March 1973 and 7 in April 1972. Three of these vessels shifted in and out of the mid-Atlantic area. Herring and mackerel were observed occasionally.

Romanian: A total of 6 stern trawlers was sighted, one of which fished late in the month among other foreign fleets off southern New England (see fig. 6).

Japanese: A total of 7 stern trawlers was sighted in April (compared to 14 in March 1973 and 6 in April 1972). Only one vessel was sighted fishing among large foreign fleets between Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket Island. No catches were noted.

Spanish: A total of 23 vessels (13 stern trawlers and 10 side trawlers) was sighted compared to 26 in March 1973 and 5 in April 1972. Three of these vessels fished briefly early in the month along the 100 fathom curve between Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket before moving into the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Principal catch is known to be squid.

Italy: Two vessels (1 stern trawler and 1 side trawler) were sighted—compared to 7 in March 1973. One of these vessels fished off southern New England among Spanish and Japanese vessels. Squid is believed to be the principal catch.

Enforcement of ICNAF Closed Areas: On April 9, 1973 during a joint Canadian-U.S. fishery patrol, 2 Mexican and 2 Venezuelan vessels were sighted fishing within closed area B (see fig. 5 for details). Radio communications were established with the Venezuelan pair trawlers *Alitan* and *Denton* and the captains were advised of the ICNAF closed areas. The Venezuelan captains agreed to comply and further agreed to contact the Mexican stern trawlers *Patachin* and *Mallamani* fishing nearby. Chartlets showing closed areas were passed by heavy line to the *Denton*. All four vessels hauled in their gear and cleared the area.

This is the first report that either of these countries has engaged in fishing on Georges Bank. Like the Spaniards, it is believed that the Mexicans and the Venezuelans were seeking mainly large cod.

IN THE MID-ATLANTIC BIGHT

Soviet: Soviet fishing by 61 vessels in the Mid-Atlantic during April 1973 was 43 percent (56 vessels) less than the 107 vessels sighted in March 1973.

The heaviest fishing occurred in the first half of the month when 25–30 vessels (mostly side trawlers and various support vessels) fished briefly near the extreme southern and western boundary of the "no fishing" zone, 65–75 miles off the Virginia coast (see fig. 6). Moderate catches were mostly herring and mackerel. Incidental mixed species appeared to be hakes, scup, sea robins, and a few flounder.

North of this area, 30 Soviet stern trawlers were widely dispersed 20–30 miles between Montauk Point and Moriches Inlet, Long Island. Moderate to light catches were mostly herring and mackerel; some hakes were also taken.

An estimated 8–10 vessels were scattered off New Jersey between Sandy Hook and Atlantic City.

After mid-month, only several Soviet vessels remained in the Mid-Atlantic off Long Island and New Jersey.

Polish: Early in the month 15–20 vessels (mostly side trawlers) fished briefly in a small area off the Virignia coast 15–20 miles east of Wachapreague Inlet. Moderate to light catches were mostly herring and mackerel. Some scup and hakes were also observed among the catch. In the subsequent weeks most of the Polish fleet shifted northward out of the Mid-Atlantic; only a few vessels remained off New York and New Jersey.

East German: Throughout the month, 6–8 vessels fished in numerous areas along the New Jersey to Virginia coast. Considerable fishing time by these vessels was spent in the Mid-Atlantic "no fishing" zone both prior to and after April 15th (see fig. 6). Moderate catches were herring and mackerel. Near month's end, most vessels shifted northward to waters off southern New England.

Bulgarian: Four stern trawlers fished almost the entire month within the confines of the Mid-Atlantic "no fishing" zone. Occasional support vessels were seen off Long Island. Some catches of herring and mackerel were noted.

Romanian: Six Romanian stern trawlers fished the entire month within the "no fishing" zone. Moderate catches were mostly mackerel and some herring.

On April 15, 1973, during a Mid-Atlantic enforcement and surveillance sea patrol of *Tutaroa*, radio contact was made with the Romanian stern trawler

Marea Neagra which was actively fishing in the "no fishing" zone. The Romanians responded in English that they "were permitted" to fish in the zone, but stated that they were aware of U.S. lobster pot areas and avoided them. They reported taking mostly mackerel.

Japanese: A total of 6 stern trawlers fished from south of Long Island (Hudson Canyon) to east and southeast of Cape May, New Jersey (within the "no fishing" zone). No catches were observed.

Spanish: A total of 20 Spanish vessels (11 stern trawlers and 9 side trawlers) were sighted off the Mid-Atlantic within the "no fishing" zone. Their operations extended southward to the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. Light catches of squid and other mixed species were observed occasionally.

Italian: One Italian stern trawler was sighted fishing within the Mid-Atlantic "no fishing" zone from south of Long Island (Hudson Canyon) to east and southeast of Cape May, New Jersey. The Italians are known to be fishing primarily for squid.

U.S./U.S.S.R.-U.S./POLISH MID-ATLANTIC FISHERIES AGREEMENTS

During April 1973, Soviet and Polish vessels were not observed fishing in the "no fishing" zone.

INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION

No foreign vessels were boarded under the ICNAF International Inspection Scheme during April 1973.

ATTEMPTED COURTESY VISITATIONS OF VESSELS OUTSIDE ICNAF CONVENTION AREA

On April 15, 1973, two East German stern trawlers *Erich Weinert* (*ROS-304*) and *Rudolf Leonhard* (*ROS-311*) declined courtesy visits by a United States Coast Guard-National Marine Fisheries Service fishery enforcement team. At the time the request was made, both vessels were located within the Mid-Atlantic "no fishing" zone, 40 miles east of Assateague, Virginia.

VIOLATIONS OF ICNAF REGULATIONS

During the period from March 28 through April 12, a total of 20 Soviet stern factory and freezer trawlers was observed fishing inside the ICNAF closed area B. Fishing inside this closed area is prohibited during March and April to vessels fishing with gear capable of taking demersal species. This regulation was put into effect to protect the remaining haddock stocks which were largely depleted in 1965 and 1966 by Soviet overfishing.

The last Soviet violation was reported on April 12, 1973, when a U.S. enforcement agent spotted 7 Soviet stern trawlers in the closed area B. One of these (*BMRT-ZB-355*) was seen actively fishing with gear capable of taking demersal species in violation of ICNAF regulations. The other 6 were not fishing and had their gear on deck which was clear of fish. One of the non-fishing, steaming trawlers, however, had its fish meal plant working, an indication that fish were taken prior to the observation.

NOTE.—U.S. fishery surveillance patrols, jointly conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Coast Guard, normally cover the fishing grounds situated on the Continental Shelf of the United States. During these patrols, the total number of foreign fishery vessels is recorded. Each vessel is also identified by its flag, type, and position.

In preparing the monthly summary, each foreign vessel is counted but once, irrespective of how many times it was sighted that month by the surveillance patrols. In other words, duplicate sightings of the same vessel are eliminated in the monthly reports.

During the month, foreign vessels continuously arrive at and depart from the fishing grounds adjacent to the U.S. coast. The total monthly sightings of foreign vessels without duplication will therefore always be larger than the number of foreign vessels sighted during a single fisheries surveillance patrol.

APPENDIX 1

FISHERY ENFORCEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE OFF ALASKA, APRIL 1973

FISHERIES PATROLS

Type	Patrols: Number	Hours	Days	Miles	Number of sightings: Japanese	Soviet	South Korean
Aerial	25	173		31,036	320	262	10
Surface	4		52	13,000	171	184	2

Note: Boardings of foreign vessels—Japanese, 7; Soviet, 0; South Korean, 1.

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VESSELS INTO ALASKA WATERS OR PORTS

Nationality	Medical assistance	Refuge	Other	Total
Japanese	2	1	2	5
Soviet				

PATROLS OF DESIGNATED LOADING AREAS IN THE CFZ

Area	Number of patrols	Number of patrols foreign vessels sighted: Japanese	Soviet
Forrester Island	11		
Hook Island	4	2	
Semak Island	3		
Semidi Islands			
Sitkinak Island	5		
Unalaska Island	5		
Unimak Island			
St. Matthew Island			
St. George Island	2		
Total	30	2	

Note: Fishery violations—No fishery violations were detected in April.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on June 1, 1973 the Senate approved Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, and thereby expressed a policy of support for our Nation's commercial fisheries. Today, I am proud to cosponsor the first major legislative step toward implementation of this policy by law—the Interim Fisheries Zone Extension and Management Act of 1973.

I have stood here with frequency pointing to violations of international fisheries pacts in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. My colleagues from other coastal States have reported similar incidents. We have repeatedly called for strong measures to enforce these agreements. Despite our complaints and urgent requests, the agreements are continually violated and our North American fish continue to be massively harvested by foreign fleets without regard to the need to sustain the fisheries resources. It is the general policy of our Government to postpone action until conclusion of the very difficult and lengthy negotiations of the Law of the Seas Conference. Unfortunately, the foreign governments are not so patient.

In a recent incident in my part of the world, three Japanese fishing vessels were spotted by a Coast Guard aircraft from Kodiak Air Station taking salmon east of the treaty abstention zone. The offenders abandoned their free-floating monofilament gill nets, regardless of the fact that these could remain adrift for years, killing more mammals and fish. Fortunately, in this case, the vessels were apprehended and the nets were retrieved by our own Coast Guardsmen. Experience, however, convinces me that whatever penalty is imposed will not deter continued Japanese operations of this type.

Carrying this one typical example of the foreign fishery problem further, I [illegible] quotes from the March issue of the National Fishermen, by the Pacific editor, Richard H. Philips, illustrates the reason I am strongly advocating that part of the Interim Fisheries Zone Extension and Management Act of 1973 which would provide protection for anadromous species, such as salmon, through the full range of their migration. The quoted article deals with one of the most important of Alaskan fish runs. It describes very well how powerless we have been to prevent the destruction of immature salmon on the high seas. The article follows:

The problem was brought about by a lack of knowledge concerning the Bristol Bay salmon runs. In 1953, when the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean was brought into force, the Japanese agreed to abstain from fishing for salmon east of 175 degrees W. Longitude. At the time, scientists from the United States believed that salmon spawned in U. S. waters did not migrate west of the abstention line. Unfortunately, they were wrong, and as the accompanying charts show,[1] Bristol Bay salmon to venture far west of 175 degrees W. longitude.

The Japanese are reluctant to abandon their high-seas mothership fishery in Bristol Bay salmon areas since, in good years the catch of U.S. salmon can amount to almost 7 million fish, as it did in 1965.

On the other hand, the abstention line does protect most other U.S. salmon runs and all Canadian salmon runs, so the North American nations are unwilling to jeopardize that protection by threatening the treaty.

Since 1956, the Japanese high-seas mothership fleet has taken an average of 19.6% of [illegible] with the percentages ranging from a high of 49.2% in 1957 to a low of 3.9% in 1964. If the immature salmon taken by the Japanese fleet the year before their return to Bristol Bay

are added to these figures, it reveals that the high-seas fleets take an average of 22.1% of the Bristol Bay catch. In fact, the Japanese high-seas fleet caught more salmon from the 1957 run than did U.S. fishermen: 7,326,000 compared to 6,660,000. Of the Japanese catch, which amounted to 52.4% of the total 882,000 were caught as immature fish in 1956 before they had an opportunity to reach their full weight and return the maximum amount to the fishermen.

Bristol Bay fishermen sacrifice their fishing time, and hence their catch, to allow enough fish to spawn, and they resent the fact that the Japanese fleets, whom they feel have no claim to the fish, are under no such restrictions.

The U.S. industry also resents what they consider light punishment for those Japanese fishing vessels who violate the abstention line and fish illegally. * * *

At the recent INPFC meeting held in Vancouver, B.C., the Japanese refused to restrict their fishing operations in areas where Bristol Bay fish are vulnerable next year, despite warnings that the 1973 run may be one of the smallest in history, and that the maximum number of fish must be available in the Bay to assure an adequate escapement. Preliminary reports indicate that the Japanese have already taken at least 50,000 fish from that fragile run.

According to reports we have received, the Japanese Government meted out strong penalties to the owners and masters of four Japanese fishing vessels caught fishing last summer near Kodiak Island, Alaska, hundreds of miles east of the abstention line. The vessels were required to remain in port during the time of the court proceedings until the final judgment was delivered. The judgment decreed that the vessels would be required in remain in port for 100 days during the 1973 fishing season—from April 30 to August 7. The owners were fined from $20,000 to $30,000 apiece. The masters were given 1 year each at hard labor. Each vessel was required to forfeit an amount equal to the value of the catch.

This judgment may have been a responsible penalty. If any single nation or group of nations overfishes an area or species or fishes in a matter inconsistent with good conservation practices, all nations presently or potentially fishing for that species or fishing in that area are likely to suffer. Each fish species forms interval part of a complex food change. The disappearance of one fish may spell the death of others and the elimination of one or more valuable and important fisheries. This in turn is likely to cause severe economical hardship not only to the fishermen and their families, but to all those who depend upon them.

Until the Law of the Seas Conference can meet and formulate a major fishing treaty that is accurately drafted, widely accepted, and rigidly enforced, this Nation must be prepared to take firm steps to protect the natural resources of the oceans upon which so many of our citizens depend. This legislation takes such action.

For these reasons, and because of the urgency of the situation, I endorse this legislation. I urge immediate action on this bill in order to insure that the fisheries of the world are preserved for future generations of mankind.

By Mr. McGEE (for himself and Mr. FONG):

S. 1989. A bill to amend section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 with respect to certain executive, legislative, and judicial salaries. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Federal Salary Act of 1967 pertaining to executive, legislative, and judicial salaries.

The Federal Salary Act sets forth as public policy the necessity for a regular review every 4 years of the compensation of the top officials of the three branches of Government. It establishes a nine-member, quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries which studies and reviews the compensation of Members of Congress, the judiciary, and the top officials of the executive branch. The Commission, which serves for 1 fiscal year, then makes pay recommendations to the President. Under the act, the Commission reports to the President no later than the January 1 following the close of the fiscal year in which the Commission makes its quadrennial pay review. The President may then include the Commission's pay recommendation—or a modification of it—in his budget message to Congress.

The first Commission, appointed by President Johnson in July 1968, submitted its recommendations to the President in December of that year. These recommendations were included in President Johnson's 1969 budget message and became effective in March 1969. The present Commission, appointed by President Nixon in December 1972, has prepared its report to the President and will, I understand, submit it to him by June 30 of this year. Under existing law, the President may then include the Commission's recommendations, or a modification of them, in his January 1974, budget. His recommendations to the Congress would become effective next year 30 days after Congress receives the message and has been in continuous session, unless Congress enacts a conflicting law or specifically disapproves the President's recommendation.

The bill I introduce today would expedite consideration by the Congress of the pay recommendation which the bill authorizes the President to make this year. The time frame of this measure would require full public hearings this month and the early consideration by Congress of the pay adjustments involved, including the possibility that pay adjustments could become effective on October 1 of this year, along with statutory pay raises for other Federal employees.

I think Congress should look realistically at the question of top Government salaries. No matter how justified an adjustment may be, such action inevitably causes rumbles from those who do not know that more than 4 years have elapsed since this question was last taken up. If Congress approves a Presidential recommendation for increases in an election year, the rumbles become louder and more emotionally charged. This issue then, can be explored by Congress more rationally now than next year.

Specifically, the bill provides as follows: The mechanism for recommending adjustments in executive, legislative, and judicial salaries would operate every other year instead of every 4 years.

After 1973, a new Commission would be appointed every other year, the term of each member to be for 1 fiscal year. Thus, a Commission would be appointed July 1, 1975, and would make its report to the President by June 30, 1976. The same procedure would be followed in succsive 2-year periods.

The President would consider the Commission's report and make his pay recommendations to the Congress by August 31.

If the Congress did not disapprove his recommendation, pay adjustments would become effective October 1, the date set by law for general Federal Government pay adjustments based upon Bureau of Labor Statistics comparability figures.

I see no compelling reason why executive, legislative, and judicial salaries should not be adjusted on the same effective date as other general Federal Government pay adjustments. The law provides that the general Government pay adjustments to be effective each October may be changed or postponed by the President if he considers them inappropriate because of a national emergency or economic conditions. In 1972, he availed himself of this statutory right, and the October 1 pay increase did not become effective until January 1973. The President simply postponed the pay adjustments for 3 months for economic reasons.

If this bill is enacted, I believe the same pattern will prevail: the President will probably make no October 1 pay-adjustment recommendations to Congress because of economic conditions; but I believe it reasonable to assume that executive, legislative, and judicial, as well as general schedule, pay increases will be recommended for a January effective date. By then, the will of Congress with respect to this question will have been expressed this year as Congress considers this bill and whatever recommendations the President submits.

Mr. President, the explanation of current law and the changes proposed here can, in their careful explanation, prove somewhat complicated; but the principle upon which this bill is based is simplicity itself.

First, the question arises whether it is fair, in these days of unchecked inflation, to require Members of Congress, members of the Federal judiciary, and the highest officials of the executive branch—the secretaries of the departments, the under secretaries, the administrators, the members of commissions—to wait 4 years before pay adjustments for them can ever be considered.

And when these pay adjustments are finally approved, the percentage increases, covering as they do a 4-year period, appear to be out of all proportion to what many people, thinking in terms of annual adjustments, have come to